

It is this part of the Philadelphia Ac

alight, sound and comfort, claims special

The front over the curtain has a pediment adorned with reclining statues of Poetry and Music, resting on a medallion encircling a bust of Mozart. The audience seats are covered with crimson plush, and the wall of the auditorium with velvet paper of the same color. The ceilings of the box tiers are paneled and frescoed. The material of the dome is already described. Its decoration is elaborately elegant, consisting of four principal and twelve secondary panels. In the former are allegorical groups of three figures each, representing Music, Dancing, Comedy and Tragedy. Four other panels contain children typical of the seasons; and the remaining four artists' insignia. An arabesque border surrounds the dome. Its center, with a diameter of about twenty feet, springs more suddenly upward, and is colored azure, studded with golden stars. The painting is in oil-colors, by Mr. C. Keyser, and the groups, and so forth, by Mr.

of Music, already described, I must award equal, if

of 50 feet in depth, by 150 in width. The opening of

**THE INAUGURATION BALL.**

The interior of the building as arranged for the Ball and Promenade Concert, presents the stage and parqu岸, floored over on the same level, affording a dancing area of 150 feet deep by an average width of 60 feet. The sides of the stage are completely shut in by drapery, alternate stripes of blue and pink, printed with gold flowers, etc. The same is continued on the rear, except in the center where dark curtains, drawn aside, leave an opening of 36 feet, behind which a fountain is playing with a cordon of blooming plants in front. The background represents perspective grottoes or galleries, sparkling with crystals, light in color and misty in distance. The effect is good from the front, so far as the distant perspective is aimed at; but the congruity of subterranean chambers, however beautiful seen through the opening of a vast oriental tent, is not perfectly clear to my perceptions. The ceiling

PRIZE DEBATES AT YALE COLLEGE

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.  
NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 20, 1857.

**THE FIREMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.**—The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the Firemen of the City of Troy on the 12th inst.:

**Whereas** The firemen of this City, in the discharge of their duties, protecting the property and lives of the community, are exposed to many dangers and hardships, and are not allowed them for exemption from any duty if they die; And whereas, the Militia of this State, who are soldiers if ever called upon to make such sacrifices for the benefit of the community, are not only exempted from any duty, but also individually from taxation on \$500 worth of personal property; therefore:

**Resolved** That it is a just and proper that Firemen should be exempted from the same services the benefits and immunities with the Militia.

**Resolved** That the Fire Department of the City of Troy earnestly request the representatives in the General and Assembly to introduce a bill in their respective bodies exempting Firemen (in addition to the immunities now allowed from taxation, individually, on personal property to the amount of \$500).

**Resolved** That the Secretary of this Board be authorized to have printed, in his discretion, a suitable number of this memorial, and to deliver the same to the representatives of the several companies in the State, requesting them to take like action in endeavoring to obtain the benefits herein prayed for.

MESSAGE OF GOV. JOHN W. CEARV

TO THE



These sterling maxims, sanctioned by the wisdom and experience of the past, and the observance of which has brought our country to so exalted a position among the nations of the earth, will be steady lights by which our administration shall be guided.

munations; it one disbanding the Territorial militia, composed of a mixed force of citizens and others, and commanding "all bodies of men, combined, armed and equipped with munitions of war, without authority of the Government, to attempt to disturb or quit the Territory." They would answer the contrary at their "peril," the other, ordering "all free male citizens" qualified to bear arms, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, to enrol themselves, that they might be completely organized by companies, regiments, brigades and divisions, and hold themselves ready to be mustered, by any order, into the service of the United States, upon requisition of the commander of the military department in which Kansas is situated, to the maintenance of public order and civil government."

The policy of these proclamations is so evident, and their beneficial results have been so apparent, as to require no vindication.

The Territory was declared by the acting Governor to be in a state of insurrection; the civil authority was powerless—entirely without capacity to vindicate the

& State Government, and a direct popular vote is necessary to give it sanction and effect, will be the proper occasion, once for all, to decide the grave political questions which underlie a well-regulated commonwealth.

The Governor of the pardoning power for offenses committed "against the laws of the Territory," which Congress, for the wisest and most humane reasons, has conferred upon him.

The Act requires every bill to be presented to the Governor and demands his signature, as the evidence of his approval, before it can become a law. The statutes are defective in this respect, as they do not contain the date of approval, nor the proper evidence of that fact, by having the Governor's signature.

Your attention is invited to chapter 39, in relation to county boundaries. The boundary of Douglas County is imperfect, and in connection with Shawnee County, is an absurdity for both counties. The boundary line of all the counties should be absolutely correct.

Chapter 44, establishing the Probate Court, also requires attention. The Act is good generally, so far as it relates to the organization of the Court. But all provisions in this and other acts vesting the appointment of Probate Judges, County Commissioners and other public officers in the Legislative Assembly should

"upon any commissioned officer," and permits him "whenever and as often as any invasion or danger may come to his knowledge, to order out the militia, or volunteer corps, or any part thereof, under his com-

While on the subject of internal improvements, I would call to your notice, and solicit for it your personal consideration, the opening at the earliest period of a more easy means of communication with the seaboard than any we at present enjoy. One great obstacle to our prosperity is the immense distance we occupy from all the great commercial cities of the world, and the length of the routes now traveled. This can be removed by the construction of a railway, commencing at an appropriate place in this Territory, and running southwardly through the Indian Territory and Texas to the most eligible point on the Gulf of Mexico. The entire length of such a road would not exceed six hundred miles (much less than half its distance to the Atlantic), and at an ordinary speed of railroad travel could be traversed in less than twenty-four hours. It would pass through a country remarkable for the fertility of its soil, the abundance of its climate, and the wealth which has properly been styled "the Eden of the world" and would open up new sources of wealth superior to any that have yet been discovered on the western division of the continent. It would place Ku-